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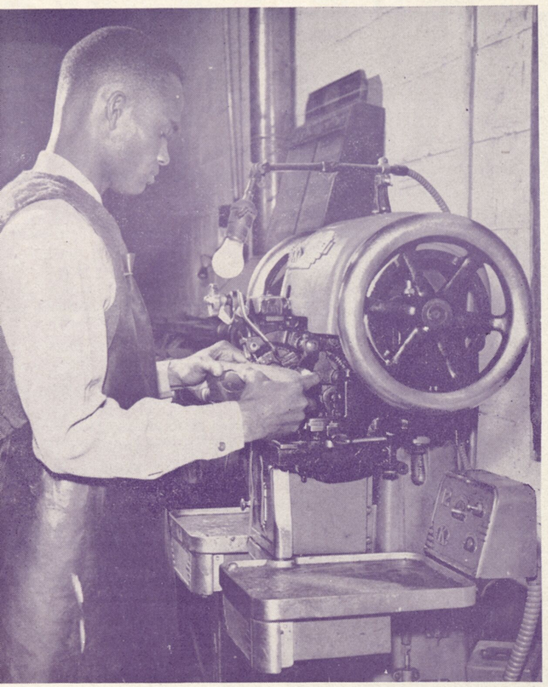
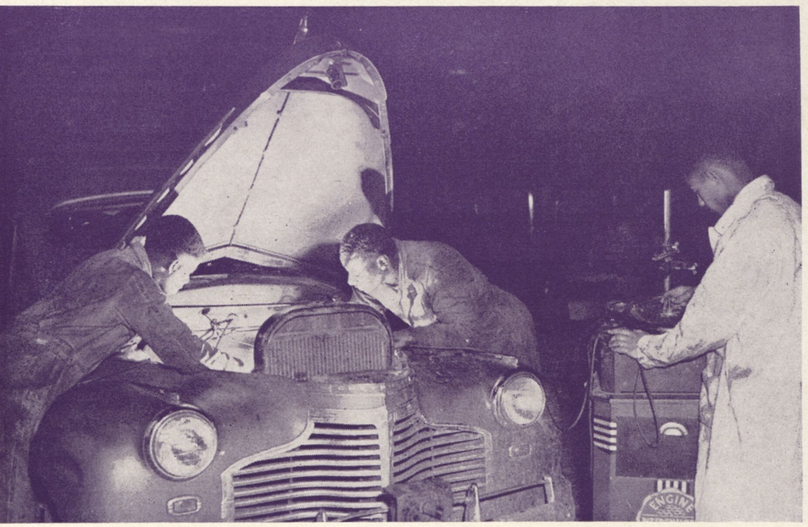
The Prairie View Standard - December 1948 - Vol. XXXIX No. 4

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas



HOE REPAIRING . . . Student operating one of the modern machines hat make up the first class training equipment in Prairie View A. & M. ollege's modern shoe repair shop.

Prairie View Bowl Football Game
PRAIRIE VIEW vs. WILBERFORCE STATE
New Year's Day at Buff Stadium in Houston



AUTO MECHANICS . . . The automobile repair and maintenance occupations demand and ever increasing pool of trained workers. The students in the picture above are checking the performance of an automobile engine by the latest methods.

Shoemaking and Shoe Repairing

Every day one can hear statements like this: "Do you know new shoes cost twice as much as they did before the war?" What significance has statements like this to young men thinking about shoe rebuilding as a career? Just this —the field is wide open. The demand for shoe rebuilders is great. A lucrative field awaits well-trained shoe rebuilders.

Tailoring and Garment Making

Men and women possessing nimble fingers and a flare for color can find no better way to give expression to their abilities than in the Sartorial Arts. The tailor has been the "man about town" ever since the first fig leaf was plucked from the tree for the purpose of shielding portions of the anatomy from various weather conditions and the eyes.

Creative ability plays an important part if one expects to be successful.

Dry Cleaning

After clothing has been made and worn for a while it must be pressed or cleaned and pressed to maintain its new look. The Dry Cleaning department is offering excellent training to those who choose to follow this line of work. "Knowing what to clean how, and how to clean what" is one of the most important factors in dry cleaning now that so many synthetic fabrics are on the market. Special emphasis is placed on this phase of instruction.

TAILORING . . . A student in the Tailoring department "trying on" or fitting a coat he is making.

PRESSING . . . A well equipped Dry Cleaning plant is maintained for training in this field.

EVERYBODY'S GOING TO
THE PRAIRIE VIEW BOWL
FOOTBALL GAME ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY
ARE YOU?

THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

VOL. 39 Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View Branch, Hempstead, Texas, December, 1948 No. 4

DR. E. B. EVANS INAUGURATED FIRST PRESIDENT IN COLORFUL CEREMONY

Health Education Requirements Cited

Realizing its responsibility in preparing prospective teachers and community leaders to understand better the urgent need for health guidance in our schools and communities, Prairie View is requiring for graduation a functional health education course of all students.

This college requirement has grown out of recommendations by a State Committee on Standards in Health and Physical Education composed of personnel representing the leading colleges and universities in Texas. The committee suggested that the areas to be included should serve as an orientation course for the secondary school teacher.

A second committee on Standards in the field submitted its report to the State Department of Education recommending improvements in selection of students to be trained, and staff, and itemized certain fundamental equipment and facilities which should be provided. Outstanding among these recommendations were such needs as adequate outdoor and indoor equipment, lockers, showers, swimming pools, sufficient game courts, class rooms, dance studios, and the institution's library should contain not less than 1000 titles and 30 periodicals and other materials in the field of Health and Physical Education.

Special attention was pointed to the need of courses in Correctives, Nutrition, Mechanics of Activity and the Nature and Function of Play.

Appreciation

By MRS. BENNIE L. J. SHIELDS

The Library Staff wishes to express its sincere appreciation to those who participated in the Children's program for "Book Week." Your cooperative spirit engendered its success. We wish to thank you and say, that it was a pleasure to work with you.

May we look forward to many years of just such cooperation!

This issue of the STANDARD *is sponsored by the Mechanic Arts Division of Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College.*

DR. E. B. EVANS . . . delivering his Inaugural address, Friday, December 3, 1948

The Mechanic Arts Division Offers a Varied Training Program

By C. L. WILSON
Director of Mechanic Arts Division

The Mechanic Arts Division at Prairie View A & M College was organized in 1896. Carpentry, blacksmithing, and drawing were the first courses offered. Courses including laundering, broom and mattress making, shoemaking, and tailoring were taught as early as 1901. Steady growth characterized the progress of the Division for the next ten-year period. Printing was added in 1911. In 1920 a four-year course leading to the B. S. Degree was organized. All of the work except drawing up to 1920 was shop work.

Since 1920, the Mechanic Arts Division has continued its steady growth and development. The present Mechanic Arts building was erected in 1929 at a cost of $100,000.00. The modern machine shop building was added in 1941 and a building which now houses the Radio and Electronics Department, Electrical Department and Masonry shop were erected in 1946. The buildings and equipment of the Division are now valued at $475,000.00.

(Continued on page 3)

Dr. F. D. Patterson Was the Guest Speaker

A program of moderation based on a philosophy of education neither radically revolutionary nor stagnantly reactionary was promised by Dr. Edward B. Evans as he accepted his authority as first president of Prairie View A. & M. College from Chancellor Gibb Gilchrist at the inauguration exercises Friday morning, Dec. 3, in the auditorium-gymnasium.

The philosophy of moderation as outlined by Dr. Evans in his acceptance speech is based on a synthesis between the aggressive forward movement of leadership and the conservative co-operative effort of "fellowship." By thus offering training that fuses the qualities of the leader and the follower, Dr. Evans said, Prairie View will continue to supply the farms and offices and businesses and factories of Texas with technically trained workers capable of doing a good job in ordinary positions, of carrying forward work *begun by pioneers before them,* and of pushing forward into hitherto unexplored fields; and will continue to turn out public school teachers, trained administrators, and homemaking and agricultural leaders who will be able not only to co-operate with the members of the community in which they work, but also to take the initiative in the organization and development of civic and professional associations, community betterment programs, and consumer co-operative groups. Such a program Dr. Evans said, will enable Prairie View to maintain its position both as a leader and a follower in the alleviation of conditions and the solution of problems peculiar to the South.

Dr. Patterson Guest Speaker

The principal address of the inauguration exercises was delivered by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, a former student at Prairie View and former pupil and long-time friend of Dr. Evans. Characterizing the present time as "a crucial period in the world's history" and "a critically transitory period in the history of the Negro race in America," Dr. Patterson pointed to the need for "a revision of world thinking with emphasis on values we have taken lightly in the past," and indicated that educational institutions could not escape their

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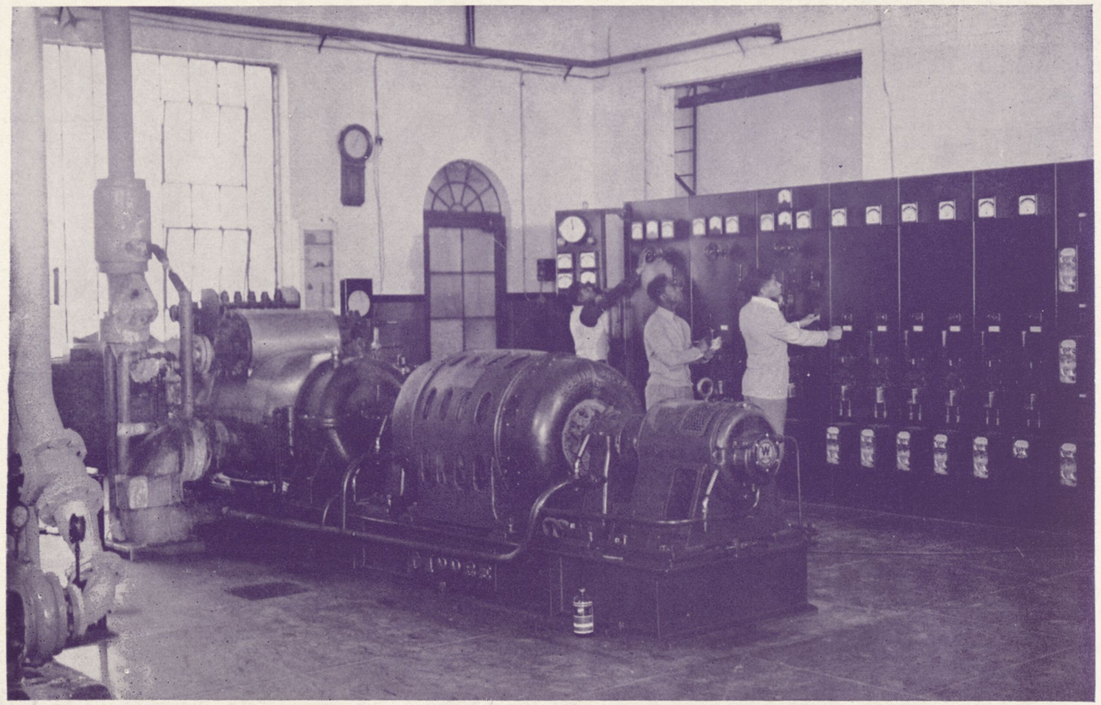

THE PRAIRIE VIEW A. & M. COLLEGE POWER PLANT . . . A 250 Kw Turbine is being put through its paces by these students who are doing their laboratory work in the College's modern power plant.

Dr. E. B. Evans Inaugurated

(Continued from page 1)

responsibility in the reorientation of world thought.

Dr. Evans, in taking the reins of a Southern Negro institution in this critical time, thus needs some condolence as well as felicitation, Dr. Patterson said; for the South has problems peculiar to itself, probably more economical than racial in the main; and the Negro, as a minority living mainly in the South finds all the problems of the section accentuated in their application to him, with his opportunities "in reverse proportion to his numerical percentage of population."

Faces Diffciult Task

Faced with such a difficult task, Dr. Patterson indicated, the president of a Negro college is bound to make some mistakes and to appear to make others, and to be rewarded with exaggerated blame for his errors and little recognition for his achievements. He stressed the importance of sympathetic co-operation and temperate criticism on the part of those working with a Negro college administrator.

In spite of peculiar problems growing out of its low per capita income, its one-crop economy, and its characteristic exploitation of human and natural resources as a technique of survival , however, "the South is still favored above other sections of the nation with its climate, its soil and timber resources and potentialities, and its mineral deposits," Dr. Patterson said. The Negro college thus shares the opportunity furnished by these advantages and is challenged by "the need of the South for housing, food, clothing, health, recreation and educational services from the nursery school through the professions." The further challenge to the Negro college today," Dr. Patterson continued, "is to become identified with these needs and to educate the youth it serves in a manner that will enable them to help solve Southern problems as they gain the satisfaction of living through a full expression of their talents."

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee Institute, delivering address at Inauguration exercises.

War Opens Opportunities

The need for skilled manpower during the late war, Dr. Patterson said, opened opportunities to Negroes for jobs in fields previously closed to them by prejudice—as chemists and chemical consultants, engineers, soil conservationists, foresters, sanitary inspectors, and the like; and it is the responsibility of the Negro college to train youth to meet the challenge of these new opportunities. At the same time, Supreme Court decisions backed by the opinion of fair-minded citizens that equal educational opportunities should be opened to all; "increased expenditures at the federal level intended to secure to every citizen that minimum of opportunity for growth and general welfare regarded as essential to normal and effective living;" and a growing modern tendency toward the co-operation characteristic of "a socially sensitive democracy as compared to the rugged individualism of the past"—all these and other movements in the direction of full exploitation of "the abundant, though greatly diminished resources of the nation," have put increased resources at the disposal of Negro educational institutions and promise even greater gains in the future.

Sees End of Segregation

"Gains have been made," Dr. Patterson said in conclusion, "which look to the day when all American educational institutions will admit students without regard to race. That day is not yet, and when it comes strong institutions like this one will be needed to serve the nation's youth that will seek education in ever larger numbers. It has now the task of taking advantage of an expanding opportunity to serve the Negro youth of Texas in a manner that will enable them to take advantage to the full of the growing opportunity for social, civic and economic expression. I congratulate you the students, faculty, alumni and governing board on the high privilege that is yours. I salute you, President Evans, for having accepted this challenge to leadership."

Seventeen Presidents Here

Seventeen college presidents and some 30 or 40 official representatives of Negro and white colleges from all over the country attended the ceremonies. Three of the attending presidents were former colleagues of Dr. Evans at Prairie View: President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State, former director of the division of agriculture: President D. R. Glass of Texas College, former registrar; and President G. L. Harrison of Langston University, former head of the department of education.

Governor Beauford Jester was unable to attend but appointed Dr. Harmon Lowman of Sam Houston State Teachers College as his official representative. The Governor wired his regrets and extended his felicitations to Dr. Evans and to Prairie View. Representatives of Texas institutions besides Dr. Gilchrist and others already mentioned included: Robert P. Douglas of Austin College, J. S. Scott of Wiley College, F. C. Bolton of Texas A. & M. College, Christine Cash of Bishop College, Nannie Belle Aycox of Paul Quinn College, W. H. Jones of Tillotson College, B. F. Pittenger of the University of Texas, Artemisia Bowden of San Antonio Junior College (St. Philip's Branch), Paul A. Cunyus of John Tarlton Agricultural College, Robert F. Harrington of Samuel Huston College, R. W. Puryear of Butler College, George Obadiah Clough of Southern Methodist University, W. O. Gill of Jarvis Christian College, Allan D. McKillot of Rice Institute, E. H. Hereford of North Texas Agricultural College, and R. O'Hara Lanier of Texas State University.

Among the more prominent members of the President's party besides Dr. Gilchrist were Gen. Thomas T. Handy of San Antonio, Fourth army commander; G. R. White, president of the Texas A. & M. System Board; Rufus R. Peeples and Henry Reese III, board members; W. R. Banks, president-emeritus; and Frank A. Young of the Chicago *Defender*.

Dr. E. M. Norris, who was chairman of the committee on arrangements, presided, the Rev. Lee C. Phillip gave the invocation, and special music was furnished by the choir under the direction of Dr. R. von Charlton with J. Timothy Ashford at the organ.

A military review under the direction of Lieut. Col. H. B. Reubel and staff was held in the afternoon on the drill field. The President's Reception in the auditorium gymnasium followed, and in the evening a formal inaugural ball, also in the auditorium gymnasium, concluded the day's events.

Mechanic Arts Division Offers Varied Program

(Continued from page 1)

Many opportunities are offered to students to help prepare them to meet the demands of industry for leaders and skilled workmen in the various technical professions and vocations. Thorough and systematic training is now offered in the following curricula:

Civil Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Industrial Education

Each curriculum requires a period of four (4) years for its completion and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the branch selected. Most of the courses in the first two years are the same, although each curriculum contains some special work that serves to introduce the student to his field.

The curriculum in Architectural Engineering is designed to give the student practical and theoretical training in architecture and building construction. The field of Civil Engineering is wide, embracing hydraulics, structural, sanitary and construction engineering. The aim of this curriculum is to give broad and general training to serve as a foundation in any special line in the field. The course in Electrical Engineering is intended to prepare individuals for entry into one of the main branches of engineering, manufacturing, transportation, electric power, wire and radio communication, and wiring and illumination; while the course in Mechanical Engineering offers training in the scientific principles of the field, and includes work in machine heating, ventilation and air conditioning, refrigeration, power plant engineering and industrial management. The fundamental objective of the Industrial Education course is to prepare young men to teach drawing and shop work in the junior and senior high schools of Texas. Many of the graduates of this course are also employed in junior and senior colleges and preparatory institution. They are exceptionally prepared for teaching shop laboratory and drafting courses. Many graduates of this course, also, become guidance counselors, while some become leaders and supervisors in industry. After completing the

(Continued on page 7)

ENGINEERING DRAWING . . . Every worthwhile project in industry has its beginning on the drafting board. Students trained in reading and writing the technical language or drawing find well paid employment with the government, private industry and in the field of education. The picture above is of a student hard at work in one of the many well equipped, adequately lighted drafting rooms.

The Prairie View Standard

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E. B. EVANS, Managing Editor

R. W. HLLIARD, Business Manager

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CHRISTMAS—PEACE

We are about to reach that season of the year when Christian peoples pause to pay respect to the birth of the Prince of Peace—Christ. They also take this occasion to rekindle their beliefs in His teachings, precepts and examples because they look upon Him as the greatest teacher. There is so much to be gained from the lessons found in the history of his life and the work he did until the authenticity of what has been recorded fades into insignificance.

So many are the angles leading to an approach to any number of great lessons until one finds himself at a loss in attempting to single out the greatest lesson or to choose the example that portrays best the greatness of the one we honor.

As we pay homage on this Christmas Day let us resolve that our lives shall be dedicated to peace—peace among nations, races, and our *fellowman.*

SPACE THOUGHT

In space thought we are concerned with one of the ideas that daily haunt the souls of many young Americans. We must bear in mind that we are the third generation on march, willing to continue and to make secure the modern traditions which have developed during the course of this century. Every day something new is developed which is the inheritance of the last century's disastrous urge. It still persists in many ways. There are still many thinkers of the old school whose thoughts tend to hinder the progress, mainly with traditional ideas. Continuity does not mean standstill or reaction. Continuity means development.

Today all peoples are neighbors; we are approaching a new dimension. A new sound in music, time is used instead of distance. These facts that enter our present-day structure are understood by many leaders in our institutions of higher learning.

The Language of Vision (optical communication), is one of the strongest potential means that can be used both to reunite man and his knowledge and to re-form man into an intergrated being. The many new technological discoveries have reshaped our physical environment to such an extent that most of us are really living behind in this land of democratic thinking. This writer has tried to express this new freedom of living and organic thinking in a series of displays for Prairie View A & M College and in the designing of small homes. Plain areas with a minimum of planes in pure abstract, combined with plantings or organic shapes were used to decorate large spaces and yet produce unity.

The meaning of space interval is coming to be understood also in architecture. For a time the idea of integration of spatial structures, organic forms in which figure and background are considered in a unity of mutual interdependence, were lost in the wild haste of technological progress. Every new invention, every new scientific discovery, every product, was considered without reference to its implications for human life. Many of our schools are waking up to this new and logical means of communication (conception). Contemporary architects are moving away from one-sided emphasis on the facade of a building. The best examples of our present day buildings show a perfect integration of the actual building, the active "envelope", with the divisions created by the materials. Glass walls are employed to amplify this integration optically and to create a living, flowing space articulated within and without, a single living unity. The same trend is prevailing in science. Says Erwin Schrodinger: "We are no longer afraid of broad empty spaces in our furniture or on our walls. We haven't what the Germans call 'platz angest' —the fear of empty spaces— any more... Now, there is something similar in our accessories. Just as we are no longer afraid of bare surfaces on our furniture and dwelling rooms, so in our scientific picture of the external world we do not try to fill out the empty spaces."

L. QUINCY JACKSON
Department of Architecture

A Refrigerator Heats A Home

By T. E. DANIELS
Instructor in Electrical Engineering

EDITORS NOTE.—*Condensed from a recent talk by the author made at the Mechanic Arts Faculty Seminar.*

Does it not seem odd to use refrigeration equipment for home heating? New idea? No, it is merely a modern adaptation of an old discovery of the French engineer Sadi Carnot. In 1824 Mr. Carnot developed what is called the "Carnot Refrigeration Cycle" and proved that such a cycle composed of a combination of isothermal and adiabatic compression and expansion processes has the highest thermal efficiency which can be obtained by any cycle operating between two given temperatures.

So far this cycle had been used only for cooling purposes. The question which was then asked was why can't this be worked in reverse and why can't the same equipment be used? Although this was not a new idea, it was not until the late nineteen twenties and early thirties that anything was done about it.

This refrigeration system which is used both for heating and cooling is called a heat pump. The general requirements for this system are a source of heat, refrigerant, compressor, condenser, evaporator, and a prime mover for the compressor. The refrigerant is the work horse of this system for it either gives or absorbs heat from a source.

The cycle of the refrigerant in the compression refrigeration system consists of four events; namely: compression, condensation, expansion, and evaporation. In a compression refrigeration cycle, low temperature, low pressure vapor is drawn into a compressor and compressed to a high pressure and temperature. The vapor under these conditions now flows into a condenser, where it gives up heat to the air which is flowing past the coils. The vapor is condensed at this high pressure and flows into a liquid receiver. From the liquid receiver, the refrigerant flows through an expansion valve, where the pressure drops, then on into the evaporation coils. The refrigerant is now in a liquid state at a low pressure and a low temperature. The refrigerant absorbs heat from the water which passes by the evaporator coils and is changed into a low pressure, low temperature vapor.

The condenser and evaporator may be called heat exchangers. In the condenser the refrigerant gives up heat to the air while the evaporator absorbs heat from the water. The refrigerant receives heat from the heat of vaporization in the evaporator coil and heat of compression in the compressor. Well water is used as a source of heat and the system is being used to supply heat. By use of two-way solenoidal valves the plant changes over automatically to a cooling machine and the condenser becomes an evaporator while the heat exchanger becomes the condenser. During the heating period heat is taken from the well and in the cooling period heat is returned to the well.

Now being somewhat familiar with the technical aspects of the heat pump, we should look at the economical picture. From an operational cost standpoint, which does include first cost, interest, depreciation and service or maintenance costs, it compares favorably with a stoker fired furnace.

A typical example: Assuming a six room house is to be heated when the outside temperature is 30 degrees F. and the inside temperature to be maintained is 70 degrees, operation costs using a heat pump would be about 78 cents per day while a stoker fired furnace would cost about 59 cents. This also assumes that electricity is one cent per Kw. hr. and coal is $11 per ton.

The biggest advantages of this system are as follows:

1. A heat pump will furnish heat that will be clean and free from odor.

2. Chimneys can be eliminated saving construction costs.

3. Properly applied to avoid drafts, low grade heat will probably give greater comfort and less sensation of heat and cold.

4. A single piece of equipment provides air conditioning for both summer and winter.

5. A single utility is used, saving the nuisance of additional fuel bills and there is no fuel delivery problem.

6. There are no waste products to dispose of.

7. The heat pump will deliver heat quickly since it does not involve the time lag necessary for warming up a boiler or furnace.

Due to the infancy of development it is hard to make any definite conclusions as to the future of the heat pump but the author feels reasonably sure of the following statements.

1. Operating costs of the heat pump will ordinarily be competitive with that of other fuels in areas of low electrical power costs.

2. The fundamental economic problem of the heat pump as applied to residence is its first cost.

3. For year round air conditioning in the home, the most favorable field for the heat pump will be found,

(a) in those cases where the home owner desires and is willing and capable of paying for summer air conditioning;

(b) in those cases where new construction is being made by home owners themselves.

LINOTYPE . . . One of the backbones of the "American Way" of life is the newspaper and printing industry. Young men and women of Texas get to meet and train for these positions on linotype machines in the printing department.

Letterpress Printing

Printing has been rightly called "The Mother of Progress." Without it progress as we know it today could not have been made. The masses would still be groping in darkness with only few in position to learn.

Just as we find in most other lines printing requires considerable manpower to operate efficiently, but is greatly handicapped by a shortage in trained personnel caused by no training during world war II. The average age of printers now is about 55 years. This means that too few young people are preparing themselves for the field.

Unlike some of the building trades, weather conditions have no effect on the weekly pay, yet wages commanded by printers compare favorably with the other trades. A weekly pay scale approaching $100 is nothing unusual for a printer now.

More young people, men and women, should select printing. Working conditions are excellent, equipment is being modernized, and the background obtained in some instances lead to other endeavors.

Areas of Concentration

General Printing — trains for all the different phases of letterpress printing. Persons so trained may become print shop operators, superintendents or managers of plants

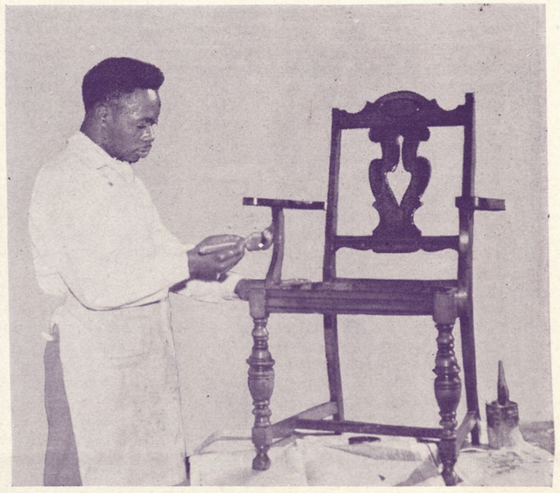
Training may be concentrated in certain areas as composing machine operators, hand compositors, make-up, platen pressmen, large cylinder press operators, newspaper press operators, and stereotypers. However advancement in the specialty fields is limited more or less to foremen of the department.

The course in printing at Prairie View covers the letterpress field quite adequately.

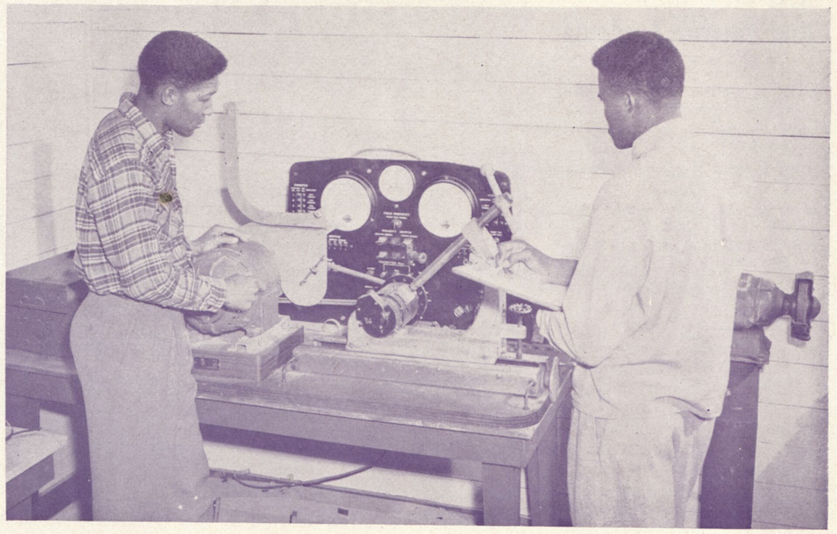
Painting and Interior Decorating

No trade has witnessed a greater boom during the post-war period than Interior Decoration and Furniture Refinishing. With the high cost of financing homes plus a shortage of necessary materials many people have resorted to redecorating their present homes thereby creating a great demand for artisans who know their work as it relates to painting and paperhanging.

All interior decorators report more work than they are in positio to do. The results are: high pay with relatively few people who have the know how. In this field the average age of those following the trade is exceedingly high proving again that this is another field where many artisans are needed thereby offering excellent opportunities to those who prepare themselves.



FURNITURE REFINISHING . . . Training like this young man is getting in the field of interior decoration and furniture refinishing will pay handsome dividends some day. This department is one of the best equipped shops at Prairie View A & M College



ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING . . . A common scene in the college's Electrical laboratory. To be successful in the field of electrical engineering one must be skilled in using instruments like the dynamometer above.

Building Trades Field Offers Many Lucrative Opportunities

At no time in the history of building has there been such a demand for craftsmen as exists today. Nor has the pay scale reached such tremendous heights as artisans now command.

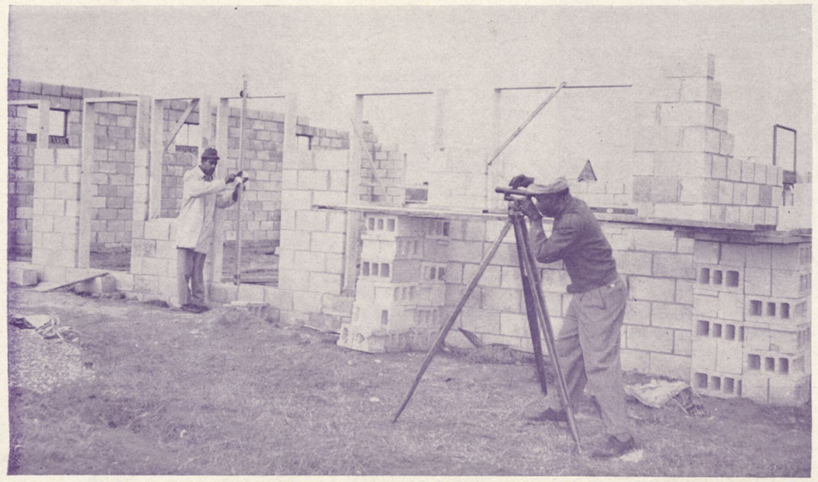
The long moratorium on building necessitated by world war II plus the fact that people have more money with which to finance home and business construction, to a great degree, accounts for the building boom that has come to the nation and will last for years to come. When one considers the fact that the average age of those engaged in construction work is over 50 years it can be readily seen that as the old craftsmen became incapacitated their places will not be filled soon because of the relatively few young people who are preparing themselves for such replacements.

There are no fields with a more general lucrative pay than the builders. Bricklayers receiving as much as $30 per day; with the other crafts such as plumbing, carpentry, electricity, etc., commanding proportionate pay. No person with any inclination for any of these trades should lose time in preparing himself to begin a career in the department of his choice.

Prairie View A & M College, through its Mechanic Arts Division, offers thorough training in several departments of building construction, with competent instructors and adequately equipped shops to teach those who enroll. Complete information concerning these courses may be had by contacting C. L. Wilson, Director of the Mechanics Arts Division, in person or by writing to him at Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View, Texas.

The training program is so outlined that a person enrolling and following diligently the schedule prepared by the instructors, should be in position to begin a successful career in the department of construction work that he has chosen. This training program usually covers a period of two years for those eager to embark upon his own before earning a degree. For those who desire a degree and have taken the requisite courses, they may continue for the next two years preparing themselves for a college degree in Industrial Education.

Young men, Investigate! Plan for a career in some phase of Building Construction.



ENGINEERING . . . Class in Engineering checking the elevation of building floor. These students are getting valuable training in the use and care of precision instruments used in surveying.

DON'T FORGET!
NEW YEAR'S DAY

PRAIRIE VIEW
vs.
WILBERFORCE

With the Mechanic Arts Graduates And Former Students

AUTO MECHANICS

EARNEST MOORE, Bryant Vocational School, Bryant, Texas

LOVEL DeBASE, Bryant Vocational School, Bryant, Texas

ALEX McAFEE, Brenham Vocational School, Brenham, Texas

Q. D. THOMAS, Prairie View College Prairie View, Texas

ROBERT HEGGINS, Brenham Vocational School, Brenham, Texas

SENDY BENIT, Texas College Tyler, Texas

EMILE VIOLA, Houston, Texas

WILLIE D. LAIN, Bryant Vocational School, Bryant, Texas

JOSEPH STANDBACK, Mt. Pleasant, Texas

BUCKENS LUCIE, Dennison, Texas

SHOE SHOP

SAMMIE BUTT, Dallas, Texas

ARTHUR R. McKNIGHT, Dallas, Texas

EMMITT T. WILBORN, Waco. Texas

EUGENE I. LITTLETON, Waco, Texas

ANTHONY W. DIFRELL, Denver, Colorado

CARPENTRY . . . This scene will at least synthetically do something about the housing shortage. The students above, many of them "newly graduated" are attempting to prepare themselves for a place in America's vital building industry. The above cottage completely constructed by students of the Division of Mechanic Arts is now occupied by Prairie View faculty members on south campus.

Mechanic Arts Division Offers Varied Program

(Continued from page 3)

course in Industrial Education, the student may continue his training and receive the Master of Science Degree at the end of one additional year. This advanced training is becoming increasingly important.

Two -year trade courses are available in Automobile Mechanics, Broom and Mattress Making, Cabinetmaking and Carpentry, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning, Electric Maintenance and Repairs, Laundering, Machine Shop Practice, Masonry and Trowel Trades, Painting and Interior Decorating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal, Printing, Shoemaking and Repairs, Tailoring and Garmentmaking, Stationary Engineering, Repair and Maintenance of Radio and Electronic Equipment, and Welding. These courses are especially planned to prepare skilled craftsmen and technicians for gainful employment in industry and for developing small business enterprises.

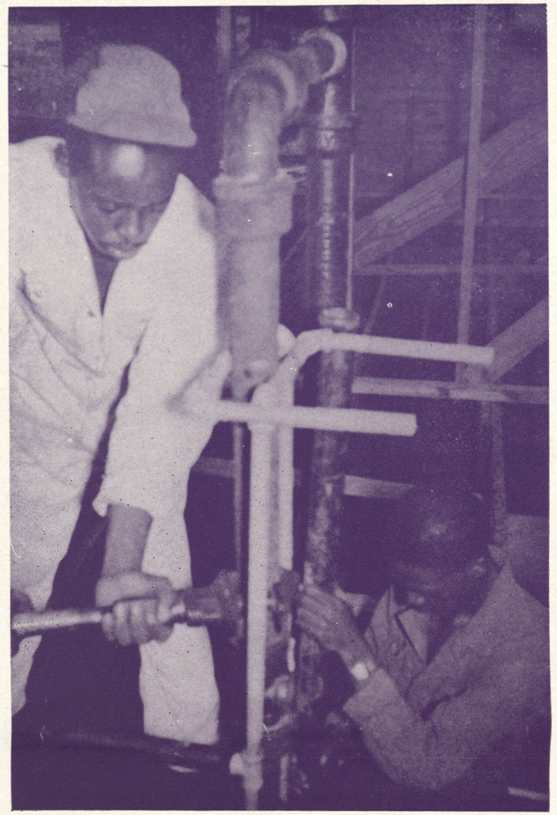
In order to keep abreast with the times, plans call for the establishment of courses in television, foundry production, air conditioning, refrigeration, and aeronautics in the near future.

Recognizing the need for technical and industrial education, many young men and women have taken advantage of opportunities offered at Prairie View. The enrollment has increased steadily, reaching the maximum in 1948 when there were 400 students majoring in some phase of Mechanic Arts, and over 600 students taking courses in the Mechanic Arts Division. Over 200 veterans are enrolled in the division.

Students trained in the Mechanic Arts Division find ready employment in their respective fields. During the entire history of the Division of Mechanic Arts, the employment record of the graduates has been excellent. Over 1800 students have been graduated and all graduates from the division are employed. Many of them have made enviable records in their chosen fields, among whom will be found several outstanding leaders in the State and the nation.

In addition to its activities on the immediate campus, the division extends its scope of training to all parts of the State of Texas through evening and part-time classes in trades, Industrial and Distributive Education.

The Division of Mechanic Arts has been one of the recognized leaders in Engineering and Industrial Education for many years. Extensive and well-equipped shops trained and experienced group of and laboratories with a highly instructors have combined to create and maintain this reputation.



PLUMBING . . . Licensed plumbers make a good living. These future plumbers get that good practical training on a campus job.

RADIO

LOUISE BROWN, Lincoln Business College, Beaumont, Texas

HENRY BRYANT, Dallas, Texas

WARREN LEWIS, Junior College, Corpus Christi, Texas

ROBERT NOLEN, Tyler, Texas

MARSHALL CUMMINGS, Columbus, Texas

IVORY JONES, Orange, Texas

TAILORING

OLLIE B. TOWNSEND, McDonald Voc. Institute, Fort Worth, Texas

WILLIE C. HAWKINS, St. Phillips College, San Antonio, Texas

LEE C. WATTS, Oakland Vocational Institute, Palestine, Texas

ALTON L. REYNOLDS, Oakland Vocational Institute, Palestine, Texas

WALTER ALEXANDER, Terrell Vocational School, Terrel, Texas

CHARLIE THOMAS, Ford's Tailoring School, Longview, Texas

WILSON HAYNES, Ford's Tailoring School, Longview, Texas

JIMMIE ROWE, Bishop College Extension School, Kilgore, Texas

ALANDRUS A. PETERSON, Holmes Tailoring School, Temple, Texas

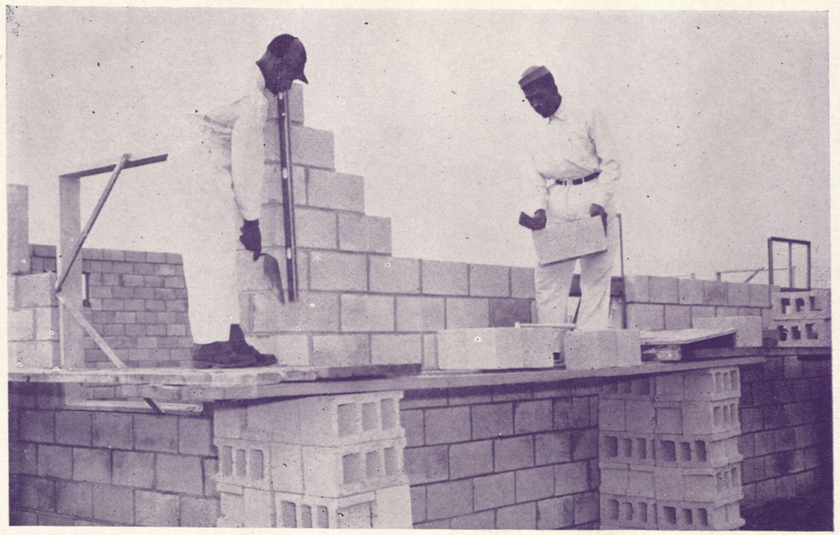
WILLIAM SMITH, Harris Uniform Co., Houston, Texas

MRS. THELMA LEE, Duskins Alterations, Houston, Texas

MISS ELLA L. CLARK, Mexia Vocational School, Mexia, Texas

MADISON L. MORRIS, Oakland Vocational Institute, Dallas, Texas

CARL WHITTAKER, Wiley Extension School, St. Augustine, Texas



MASONRY . . . The trowel trades offer many opportunities to those who prepare themselves as these young men who are enrolled in the Masonry Department are doing in the picture above. They are constructing a building using cement blocks.